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<b>(54) Title:</b> MEDICAMENTS  <b>(57) Abstract</b>  This invention relates to aerosol formulations of use for the administration of medicaments by inhalation, in particular a pharmaceutical aerosol formulation which comprises particulate medicament, a fluorocarbon or hydrogen-containing chlorofluorocarbon propellant and up to 5 % w/w based upon propellant of a polar cosolvent, which formulation is substantially free of surfactant. A method of treating respiratory disorders which comprises administration by inhalation of an effective amount of a pharmaceutical aerosol formulation as defined is also described.		

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## MEDICAMENTS

This invention relates to aerosol formulations of use for the administration of  
5 medicaments by inhalation.

The use of aerosols to administer medicaments has been known for several decades. Such aerosols generally comprise the medicament, one or more chlorofluorocarbon propellants and either a surfactant or a solvent, such as ethanol. The most commonly  
10 used aerosol propellants for medicaments have been propellant 11 ( $\text{CCl}_3\text{F}$ ) and/or propellant 114 ( $\text{CF}_2\text{ClCF}_2\text{Cl}$ ) with propellant 12 ( $\text{CCl}_2\text{F}_2$ ). However these propellants are now believed to provoke the degradation of stratospheric ozone and there is thus a need to provide aerosol formulations for medicaments which employ so called "ozone-friendly" propellants.

A class of propellants which are believed to have minimal ozone-depleting effects in  
15 comparison to conventional chlorofluorocarbons comprise fluorocarbons and hydrogen-containing chlorofluorocarbons, and a number of medicinal aerosol formulations using such propellant systems are disclosed in, for example, EP 0372777, WO91/04011, WO91/11173, WO91/11495 and WO91/14422. These applications are all concerned with the preparation of pressurised aerosols for the administration of  
20 medicaments and seek to overcome the problems associated with the use of the new class of propellants, in particular the problems of stability associated with the pharmaceutical formulations prepared. The applications all propose the addition of one or more of adjuvants such as alcohols, alkanes, dimethyl ether, surfactants (including fluorinated and non-fluorinated surfactants, carboxylic acids, polyethoxylates etc) and even conventional  
25 chlorofluorocarbon propellants in small amounts intended to minimise potential ozone damage.

Thus, for example EP 0372777 requires the use of 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane in combination with both a cosolvent having greater polarity than 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (e.g. an alcohol or a lower alkane) and a surfactant in order to achieve a stable  
30 formulation of a medicament powder. In particular it is noted in the specification at page

3, line 7 that "it has been found that the use of propellant 134a (1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane) and drug as a binary mixture or in combination with a conventional surfactant such as sorbitan trioleate does not provide formulations having suitable properties for use with pressurised inhalers". Surfactants are generally recognised by those skilled in the art to be essential components of aerosol formulations, required not only to reduce aggregation of the medicament but also to lubricate the valve employed, thereby ensuring consistent reproducibility of valve actuation and accuracy of dose dispensed. Whilst WO91/11173, WO91/11495 and WO91/14422 are concerned with formulations comprising an admixture of drug and surfactant, WO91/04011 discloses medicinal aerosol formulations in which the particulate medicaments are pre-coated with surfactant prior to dispersal in 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane.

We have now surprisingly found that, in contradistinction to these teachings, it is in fact possible to obtain satisfactory dispersions of medicaments in fluorocarbon or hydrogen-containing chlorofluorocarbon propellants such as 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane without recourse to the use of any surfactant in the composition, or the necessity to pre-treat the medicament prior to dispersal in the propellant.

There is thus provided in one aspect of the invention a pharmaceutical aerosol formulation which comprises particulate medicament, a fluorocarbon or hydrogen-containing chlorofluorocarbon propellant and up to 5% w/w based upon propellant of a polar cosolvent, which formulation is substantially free of surfactant. By "substantially free of surfactant" is meant formulations which contain no significant amounts of surfactant, for example less than 0.0001% by weight of the medicament.

The particle size of the particulate (e.g. micronised) medicament should be such as to permit inhalation of substantially all of the medicament into the lungs upon administration of the aerosol formulation and will thus be less than 100 microns, desirably less than 20 microns, and preferably in the range 1-10 microns, e.g. 1-5 microns.

Medicaments which may be administered in aerosol formulations according to the invention include any drug useful in inhalation therapy which may be presented in a form which is substantially completely insoluble in the selected propellant. Appropriate medicaments may thus be selected from, for example, analgesics, e.g. codeine,

dihydromorphine, ergotamine, fentanyl or morphine; anginal preparations, e.g. diltiazem; antiallergics, e.g. cromoglycate, ketotifen or nedocromil; anti-infectives, e.g. cephalosporins, penicillins, streptomycin, sulphonamides, tetracyclines and pentamidine; antihistamines, e.g. methapyrilene; anti-inflammatories, e.g. beclomethasone, flunisolide, budesonide, tipredane, triamcinolone acetonide or fluticasone; antitussives, e.g. noscapine; bronchodilators, e.g. ephedrine, adrenaline, fenoterol, formoterol, isoprenaline, metaproterenol, phenylephrine, phenylpropanolamine, pirbuterol, reproterol, rimiterol, salbutamol, salmeterol, terbutaline, isoetharine, tulobuterol, orciprenaline, or (-)-4-amino-3,5-dichloro- $\alpha$ -[[[6-[2-(2-pyridinyl)ethoxy]hexyl]amino]methyl]benzene-methanol; diuretics, e.g. amiloride; anticholinergics e.g. ipratropium, atropine or oxitropium; hormones, e.g. cortisone, hydrocortisone or prednisolone; xanthines e.g. aminophylline, choline theophyllinate, lysine theophyllinate or theophylline; and therapeutic proteins and peptides, e.g. insulin or glucagon. It will be clear to a person skilled in the art that, where appropriate, the medicaments may be used in the form of salts (e.g. as alkali metal or amine salts or as acid addition salts) or as esters (e.g. lower alkyl esters) or as solvates (e.g. hydrates) to optimise the activity and/or stability of the medicament and/or to minimise the solubility of the medicament in the propellant.

Particularly preferred medicaments for administration using aerosol formulations in accordance with the invention include anti-allergics, bronchodilators and anti-inflammatory steroids of use in the treatment of respiratory disorders such as asthma by inhalation therapy, for example cromoglycate (e.g. as the sodium salt), salbutamol (e.g. as the free base or as the sulphate salt), salmeterol (e.g. as the xinafoate salt), terbutaline (e.g. as the sulphate salt), reproterol (e.g. as the hydrochloride salt), beclomethasone dipropionate, fluticasone propionate or (-)-4-amino-3,5-dichloro- $\alpha$ -[[[6-[2-(2-pyridinyl)-ethoxy]hexyl]amino]-methyl] benzenemethanol. Salmeterol, salbutamol, fluticasone propionate, beclomethasone dipropionate and physiologically acceptable salts and solvates thereof are especially preferred.

It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the aerosol formulations according to the invention may, if desired, contain a combination of two or more active

ingredients. Aerosol compositions containing two active ingredients (in a conventional propellant system) are known, for example, for the treatment of respiratory disorders such as asthma. Accordingly the present invention further provides aerosol formulations in accordance with the invention which contain two or more particulate medicaments.

5 Medicaments may be selected from suitable combinations of the medicaments mentioned hereinbefore. Thus, suitable combinations of bronchodilatory agents include ephedrine and theophylline, fenoterol and ipratropium, and isoetharine and phenylephrine aerosol formulations.

Preferred aerosol formulations in accordance with the invention comprise (a) an  
10 effective amount of a particulate bronchodilatory medicament (b) an effective amount of a particulate antiinflammatory, preferably a steroidal antiinflammatory medicament (c) a fluorocarbon or hydrogen - containing chlorofluorocarbon propellant and (d) up to 5% w/w based upon propellant of a polar cosolvent. Particularly preferred aerosol formulations contain bronchodilators such as salbutamol (e.g. as the free base or as the  
15 sulphate salt), salmeterol (e.g. as the xinafoate salt) or isoprenaline in combination with an antiinflammatory steroid such as a beclomethasone ester (e.g. the dipropionate) or a fluticasone ester (e.g. the propionate). Alternatively aerosol formulations may contain a bronchodilator in combination with an antiallergic such as cromoglycate (e.g. the sodium salt). Combinations of isoprenaline and sodium cromoglycate, salmeterol and fluticasone  
20 propionate, or salbutamol and beclomethasone dipropionate are especially preferred.

The final aerosol formulation desirably contains 0.005-10% w/w, preferably 0.005-5% w/w, especially 0.01-1.0% w/w, of medicament relative to the total weight of the formulation.

The propellants for use in the invention may be any fluorocarbon or  
25 hydrogen-containing chlorofluorocarbon or mixtures thereof having a sufficient vapour pressure to render them effective as propellants. Preferably the propellant will be a non-solvent for the medicament. Suitable propellants include, for example, C<sub>1-4</sub>hydrogen-containing chlorofluorocarbons such as CH<sub>2</sub>ClF, CClF<sub>2</sub>CHClF, CF<sub>3</sub>CHClF, CHF<sub>2</sub>CClF<sub>2</sub>, CHClFCHF<sub>2</sub>, CF<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>Cl and CClF<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>; C<sub>1-4</sub>hydrogen-containing

fluorocarbons such as  $\text{CHF}_2\text{CHF}_2$ ,  $\text{CF}_3\text{CH}_2\text{F}$ ,  $\text{CHF}_2\text{CH}_3$  and  $\text{CF}_3\text{CHFCF}_3$ ; and perfluorocarbons such as  $\text{CF}_3\text{CF}_3$  and  $\text{CF}_3\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_3$ .

Where mixtures of the fluorocarbons or hydrogen-containing chlorofluorocarbons are employed they may be mixtures of the above identified compounds or mixtures, preferably binary mixtures, with other fluorocarbons or hydrogen-containing chlorofluorocarbons for example  $\text{CHClF}_2$ ,  $\text{CH}_2\text{F}_2$  and  $\text{CF}_3\text{CH}_3$ . Preferably a single fluorocarbon or hydrogen-containing chlorofluorocarbon is employed as the propellant. Particularly preferred as propellants are  $\text{C}_{1-4}$  hydrogen-containing fluorocarbons such as 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane ( $\text{CF}_3\text{CH}_2\text{F}$ ) and 1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoro-n-propane ( $\text{CF}_3\text{CHF}_2\text{CF}_3$ ).

It is desirable that the formulations of the invention contain no components which may provoke the degradation of stratospheric ozone. In particular it is desirable that the formulations are substantially free of chlorofluorocarbons such as  $\text{CCl}_3\text{F}$ ,  $\text{CCl}_2\text{F}_2$  and  $\text{CF}_3\text{CCl}_3$ .

The propellant may additionally contain a volatile adjuvant such as a saturated hydrocarbon for example propane, n-butane, isobutane, pentane and isopentane or a dialkyl ether for example dimethyl ether. In general, up to 50% w/w of the propellant may comprise a volatile hydrocarbon, for example 1 to 30% w/w. However, formulations which are substantially free of volatile adjuvants are preferred.

Polar cosolvents which may be incorporated into the formulations according to the present invention include (e.g.  $\text{C}_{2-6}$ ) aliphatic alcohols and polyols such as ethanol, isopropanol and propylene glycol and mixtures thereof. Preferably ethanol will be employed. In general only small quantities (e.g. 0.05 to 3.0% w/w) of polar cosolvent are required to improve the dispersion and the use of quantities in excess of 5% w/w may disadvantageously tend to dissolve the medicament. Formulations preferably contain less than 1% w/w, e.g. about 0.1% w/w of polar cosolvent. Polarity may be determined for example, by the method described in European Patent Application Publication No. 0327777.

A particularly preferred embodiment of the invention provides a pharmaceutical aerosol formulation consisting essentially of one or more particulate medicament, one or

more fluorocarbon or hydrogen-containing chlorofluorocarbon propellant and 0.01 to 5% w/w based upon propellant of a polar cosolvent.

The formulations of the invention may be prepared by dispersal of the medicament in the selected propellant in an appropriate container, e.g. with the aid of sonication. It may  
5 be preferred to add the cosolvent after the medicament and propellant have been combined in order to minimise any solubilising effects of the cosolvent and thereby enhance the dispersion. The process is desirably carried out under anhydrous conditions to obviate any adverse effects of moisture on suspension stability.

The formulations according to the invention form weakly flocculated suspensions on  
10 standing but, surprisingly, these suspensions have been found to be easily redispersed by mild agitation to provide suspensions with excellent delivery characteristics suitable for use in pressurised inhalers, even after prolonged storage. Minimising and preferably avoiding the use of formulation excipients e.g. surfactants in the aerosol formulations according to the invention is also advantageous since the formulations may be  
15 substantially taste and odour free, less irritant and less toxic than conventional formulations.

The chemical and physical stability and the pharmaceutical acceptability of the aerosol formulations according to the invention may be determined by techniques well known to those skilled in the art. Thus, for example, the chemical stability of the  
20 components may be determined by HPLC assay, for example, after prolonged storage of the product. Physical stability data may be gained from other conventional analytical techniques such as, for example, by leak testing, by valve delivery assay (average shot weights per actuation), by dose reproducibility assay (active ingredient per actuation) and spray distribution analysis.

25 The particle size distribution of the aerosol formulations according to the invention is particularly impressive and may be measured by conventional techniques, for example by cascade impaction or by the "Twin Impinger" analytical process. As used herein reference to the "Twin Impinger" assay means "Determination of the deposition of the emitted dose in pressurised inhalations using apparatus A" as defined in British Pharmacopoeia 1988,  
30 pages A204-207, Appendix XVII C. Such techniques enable the "respirable fraction" of



the aerosol formulations to be calculated. As used herein reference to "respirable fraction" means the amount of active ingredient collected in the lower impingement chamber per actuation expressed as a percentage of the total amount of active ingredient delivered per actuation using the twin impinger method described above. The formulations according to the invention have been found to have a respirable fraction of 20% or more by weight of the medicament, preferably 25 to 70%, for example 30 to 60%.

Optionally, the medicament may be surface-modified prior to its dispersion in the propellant by treatment with a substantially non-polar liquid medium which is a non-solvent for the medicament. There is thus provided in a further aspect of the invention an aerosol formulation comprising particulate, surface-modified medicament, as defined herein, a fluorocarbon or hydrogen-containing chlorofluorocarbon propellant and up to 5% w/w based upon propellant of a polar cosolvent, which formulation is substantially free of surfactant. By "surface-modified medicament" is meant particles of medicament which have been surface-modified by admixture with a substantially non-polar non-solvent liquid, followed by removal of the liquid. The substantially non-polar non-solvent liquid medium is conveniently an aliphatic hydrocarbon, e.g. a lower alkane, which is sufficiently volatile to permit its ready evaporation, e.g. at ambient temperature and pressure, after slurrying with the medicament. The use of isopentane as liquid medium is particularly advantageous in this respect.

The medicament is desirably slurried with the liquid medium under anhydrous conditions to obviate any adverse effects of moisture on suspension stability. The slurry may advantageously be sonicated to maximise the surface-modifying effect of the treatment. The liquid may be removed by any convenient means for example by evaporation or by filtration followed by evaporation, provided that following treatment the medicament is substantially free of the liquid. The formulations of the invention will be substantially free of the non-solvent non-polar liquid.

The formulations according to the invention may be filled into canisters suitable for delivering pharmaceutical aerosol formulations. Canisters generally comprise a container capable of withstanding the vapour pressure of the propellant used such as a plastic or

plastic-coated glass bottle or preferably a metal can, for example an aluminium can which may optionally be anodised, lacquer-coated and/or plastic-coated, which container is closed with a metering valve. The metering valves are designed to deliver a metered amount of the formulation per actuation and incorporate a gasket to prevent leakage of propellant through the valve. The gasket may comprise any suitable elastomeric material such as for example low density polyethylene, chlorobutyl, black and white butadiene-acrylonitrile rubbers, butyl rubber and neoprene. Suitable valves are commercially available from manufacturers well known in the aerosol industry, for example, from Valois, France (e.g. DF10, DF30, DF60), Bepak plc, UK (e.g. BK300, BK356) and 3M-Neotechnic Ltd, UK (e.g. Spraymiser<sup>TM</sup>).

Conventional bulk manufacturing methods and machinery well known to those skilled in the art of pharmaceutical aerosol manufacture may be employed for the preparation of large scale batches for the commercial production of filled canisters. Thus, for example, in one bulk manufacturing method a metering valve is crimped onto an aluminium can to form an empty canister. The particulate medicament is added to a charge vessel and a mixture of the polar cosolvent and liquified propellant is pressure filled through the charge vessel into a manufacturing vessel. The drug suspension is mixed before recirculation to a filling machine and an aliquot of the drug suspension is then filled through the metering valve into the canister. Alternatively, where the drug is particularly soluble in the polar cosolvent, the particulate medicament may be suspended in 50 - 90% w/w of the propellant before the cosolvent is added and then made up to weight with propellant before pressure filling into canisters. Typically, in batches prepared for pharmaceutical use, each filled canister is check-weighed, coded with a batch number and packed into a tray for storage before release testing.

Each filled canister is conveniently fitted into a suitable channelling device prior to use to form a metered dose inhaler for administration of the medicament into the lungs or nasal cavity of a patient. Suitable channelling devices comprise for example a valve actuator and a cylindrical or cone-like passage through which medicament may be delivered from the filled canister via the metering valve to the nose or mouth of a patient e.g. a mouthpiece actuator. Metered dose inhalers are designed to deliver a fixed unit

dosage of medicament per actuation or "puff", for example in the range of 10 to 5000 microgram medicament per puff.

Administration of medicament may be indicated for the treatment of mild, moderate or severe acute or chronic symptoms or for prophylactic treatment. It will be appreciated that the precise dose administered will depend on the age and condition of the patient, the particular particulate medicament used and the frequency of administration and will ultimately be at the discretion of the attendant physician. When combinations of medicaments are employed the dose of each component of the combination will in general be that employed for each component when used alone. Typically, administration may be one or more times, for example from 1 to 8 times per day, giving for example 1,2,3 or 4 puffs each time.

Thus, for example, each valve actuation may deliver 25 microgram salmeterol, 100 microgram salbutamol, 25, 50, 125 or 250 microgram fluticasone propionate or 50, 100, 200 or 250 microgram beclomethasone dipropionate. Typically each filled canister for use in a metered dose inhaler contains 100, 160 or 240 metered doses or puffs of medicament.

The filled canisters and metered dose inhalers described herein comprise further aspects of the present invention.

A still further aspect of the present invention comprises a method of treating respiratory disorders such as, for example, asthma, which comprises administration by inhalation of an effective amount of a formulation as herein described.

The following non-limitative Examples serve to illustrate the invention.

#### Example 1

Micronised salmeterol xinafoate (9.57mg) was weighed directly into an open aluminium can. 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (18.2g) was added from a vacuum flask together with ethanol (182mg) and a metering valve was crimped into place. The resulting aerosol contained 9.57mg salmeterol xinafoate (1.0% w/w ethanol) and delivered 25 microgram salmeterol per actuation.

Example 2

Micronised salmeterol xinafoate (9.57mg) was weighed directly into an open aluminium can. 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (18.2g) was added from a vacuum flask together with ethanol (0.455g) and a metering valve was crimped into place. The resulting inhalers contained 9.57mg salmeterol xinafoate (2.5% w/w ethanol) and delivered 50 microgram salmeterol per actuation.

Examples 3 and 4

Micronised fluticasone propionate (66mg or 6.6mg) is weighed directly into each of 100 open aluminium cans and a metering valve is then crimped into place on each can. Ethanol (0.182g) and 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (18.2g) is then added to each canister under pressure, through the valve, and each filled canister shaken to disperse the drug. The resulting inhalers contain 66 or 6.6mg fluticasone propionate (1% w/w ethanol) and deliver 250 or 25 microgram fluticasone propionate per actuation (Examples 3 and 4 respectively).

Examples 5 and 6

Micronised salbutamol (24mg or 48mg) is weighed directly into each of 3 open aluminium cans. 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (18.2g) is added to each can from a vacuum flask together with ethanol (0.364g), and a metering valve is then crimped into place. Each filled canister is then shaken in an ultrasonic bath for 8 minutes. The resulting inhalers contain 24mg or 48mg salbutamol (2% w/w ethanol) and deliver 100 or 200 microgram salbutamol per actuation (Examples 5 and 6 respectively).

Example 7

Micronised salbutamol sulphate (15mg) was weighed directly into an open aluminium can. 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (18.2g) was added from a vacuum flask together with ethanol (0.182g) and a metering valve was then crimped into place. The filled canister was then shaken in an ultrasonic bath for 5 minutes. The resulting inhaler contained 15mg salbutamol sulphate (1% w/w ethanol).

Example 8

Isopentane (20ml) was added to micronised salmeterol xinafoate (0.5g) to form a slurry, which was sonicated for 3 minutes. The resulting suspension was dried by evaporating the isopentane at ambient temperature to yield surface-modified salmeterol xinafoate. Samples of this product (9.57mg) are weighed into aluminium aerosol cans, ethanol (91mg) and 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (18.2g - 99.95% w/w of total fill weight) is added and suitable metering valves are crimped onto the cans. The filled canisters are then each sonicated for 5 minutes. The resulting aerosols contained salmeterol in an amount equivalent to 240 actuations at 25 microgram per actuation (0.5% w/w ethanol).

Example 9

Micronised beclomethasone dipropionate monohydrate (68 mg) is weighed into a clean, dry, plastic-coated glass bottle, 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (to 18.2g) is added from a vacuum flask together with ethanol (0.182g) and the bottle is quickly sealed with a metering valve. The resulting aerosol dispensed 250 microgram beclomethasone dipropionate (as the monohydrate) per 75.8mg actuation (1% w/w ethanol).

Example 10

Micronised sodium cromoglycate (1.2g) is weighed directly into an aluminium can, 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (to 18.2g) added from a vacuum flask together with ethanol (455mg). A metering valve is crimped into place and the filled canister sonicated for five minutes. The aerosol delivers 5mg sodium cromoglycate per actuation (2.5% w/w ethanol).

Example 11

Micronised terbutaline sulphate (60mg) is weighed directly into an aluminium can, 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (to 18.2g) added from a vacuum flask together with ethanol (91mg). A metering valve is crimped into place and the filled canister sonicated for five

minutes. The aerosol delivers 250 microgram terbutaline sulphate per actuation (0.5% w/w ethanol).

#### Example 12

5 Micronised reproterol hydrochloride (120mg) is weighed directly into an aluminium can, 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (to 18.2g) added from a vacuum flask together with ethanol (364mg). A metering valve is crimped into place and the filled canister sonicated for five minutes. The aerosol delivers 500 microgram reproterol hydrochloride per actuation (2% w/w ethanol).

10

#### Example 13

Micronised terbutaline sulphate (60mg) is weighed directly into an aluminium can, 1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoro-n-propane (to 21.4g) added from a vacuum flask together with ethanol (214mg). A metering valve is crimped into place and the filled canister sonicated  
15 for five minutes. The aerosol delivers 250 microgram terbutaline sulphate per actuation (1% w/w ethanol).

#### Example 14

Micronised salmeterol xinafoate (9.57mg) is weighed directly into an aluminium can  
20 and 1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoro-n-propane (to 21.4g) added from a vacuum flask together with ethanol (428mg). A metering valve is crimped into place and the filled canister sonicated for five minutes. The aerosol delivers 25 microgram salmeterol xinafoate per actuation (2% w/w ethanol).

#### Example 15

Micronised fluticasone propionate (13.3mg) is weighed directly into an aluminium can,  
1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoro-n-propane (to 21.4g) added from a vacuum flask together with ethanol (107mg). A metering valve is crimped into place and the filled canister sonicated  
25 for five minutes. The aerosol delivers 50 microgram fluticasone propionate per actuation  
30 (0.5% w/w ethanol).

Example 16

Micronised salbutamol sulphate (31.7mg) is weighed directly into an aluminium can, 1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoro-n-propane (to 21.4g) added from a vacuum flask together with  
 5 ethanol (535mg). A metering valve is crimped into place and the filled canister sonicated for five minutes. The aerosol delivers 100 microgram salbutamol sulphate per actuation (2.5% w/w ethanol).

Example 17

10 Micronised beclomethasone dipropionate (13.6mg) is weighed directly into an aluminium can, 1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoro-n-propane (to 21.4g) added from a vacuum flask together with ethanol (107mg). A metering valve is crimped into place and the filled canister sonicated for five minutes. The aerosol delivers 50 microgram beclomethasone dipropionate per actuation (0.5% w/w ethanol).

15

Example 18

	Per Inhaler % w/w	Per Actuation
Salmeterol xinafoate	0.048	36.25 microgram
Fluticasone propionate	0.132	100 microgram
20 Ethanol	1.0	0.76mg
1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane	to 100	to 75.8mg

Example 19

	Per Inhaler % w/w	Per Actuation
25 Salmeterol xinafoate	0.048	36.25 microgram
Fluticasone propionate	0.330	250 microgram
Ethanol	2.5	1.9mg
1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane	to 100	to 75.8mg

30 Example 20

14

	Per Inhaler % w/w	Per Actuation	
Salmeterol xinafoate	0.048	36.25 microgram	
Fluticasone propionate	0.066	50 microgram	
Ethanol	0.5	0.38mg	
5     1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane	to 100	to 75.8mg	

Example 21

	Per Inhaler % w/w	Per Actuation	
Salmeterol xinafoate	0.048	36.25 microgram	
10     Fluticasone propionate	0.165	125 microgram	
Ethanol	1.0	0.76mg	
1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane	to 100	to 75.8mg	

Example 22

	Per Inhaler % w/w	Per Actuation	
15     Salbutamol *	0.132	100 microgram	
Fluticasone propionate	0.132	100 microgram	
Ethanol	1.0	0.76mg	
1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane	to 100	to 75.8mg	

20     \* as free base or an equivalent weight of salt e.g. sulphate

Example 23

	Per Inhaler % w/w	Per Actuation	
Salbutamol *	0.264	200 microgram	
25     Fluticasone propionate	0.330	250 microgram	
Ethanol	2.0	1.52mg	
1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane	to 100	to 75.8mg	

\* as free base or an equivalent weight of salt e.g. sulphate

30     Example 24



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	Per Inhaler % w/w	Per Actuation
Salmeterol xinafoate	0.048	36.25 microgram
Beclomethasone dipropionate	0.066	50 microgram
Ethanol	0.5	0.38mg
5 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane	to 100	to 75.8mg

Example 25

	Per Inhaler % w/w	Per Actuation
Salmeterol xinafoate	0.048	36.25 microgram
10 Fluticasone propionate	0.264	200 microgram
Ethanol	0.5	0.38mg
1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane	to 100	to 75.8mg

Example 26

	Per Inhaler % w/w	Per Actuation
15 Salbutamol *	0.132	100 microgram
Beclomethasone dipropionate	0.066	50 microgram
Ethanol	2.0	1.52mg
1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane	to 100	to 75.8mg
20 * as free base or an equivalent weight of salt e.g. sulphate		

Example 27

	Per Inhaler % w/w	Per Actuation
Salbutamol *	0.264	200 microgram
25 Beclomethasone dipropionate	0.264	200 microgram
Ethanol	2.5	1.9mg
1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane	to 100	to 75.8mg
* as free base or an equivalent weight of salt e.g. sulphate		

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In Examples 18 to 27 micronised medicaments are weighed into aluminium cans, 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (18.2g) is added from a vacuum flask, together with the ethanol, and metering valves are crimped into place.

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### Claims

1. A pharmaceutical aerosol formulation which comprises particulate medicament, a fluorocarbon or hydrogen-containing chlorofluorocarbon propellant and up to 5% w/w based upon propellant of a polar cosolvent, which formulation is substantially free of surfactant.

2. A pharmaceutical aerosol formulation consisting essentially of one or more particulate medicament, one or more fluorocarbon or hydrogen-containing chlorofluorocarbon propellant and 0.01 to 5% w/w based upon propellant of a polar cosolvent.

3. A formulation as claimed in Claim 1 or Claim 2 wherein said medicament is an anti-allergic, a bronchodilator or an anti-inflammatory steroid.

4. A formulation as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 3 wherein said medicament is selected from salmeterol, salbutamol, fluticasone propionate, beclomethasone dipropionate and physiologically acceptable salts and solvates thereof.

5. A formulation as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 4 which contains two or more particulate medicaments.

6. A formulation as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 5 which comprises a particulate bronchodilatory medicament and a particulate anti-inflammatory medicament.

7. A formulation as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 6 which comprises salmeterol or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof in combination with fluticasone propionate.

8. A formulation as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 7 which comprises salmeterol xinafoate in combination with fluticasone propionate.
9. A formulation as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 8 wherein the propellant comprises 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane or 1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoro-n-propane.
10. A formulation as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 9 wherein the polar cosolvent is ethanol.
11. A formulation as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 10 wherein the medicament is present in an amount of 0.005 to 10% w/w based on the total weight of the formulation.
12. A formulation as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 11 which has a respirable fraction of 20% or more by weight of the medicament.
13. A formulation as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 12 wherein said particulate medicament is surface-modified.
14. A canister suitable for delivering a pharmaceutical aerosol formulation which comprises a container capable of withstanding the vapour pressure of the propellant used, which container is closed with a metering valve and contains a pharmaceutical aerosol formulation which comprises particulate medicament, a fluorocarbon or hydrogen-containing chlorofluorocarbon propellant and up to 5% w/w based upon propellant of a polar cosolvent, which formulation is substantially free of surfactant.
15. A metered dose inhaler which comprises a canister as claimed in Claim 14 fitted into a suitable channelling device.
16. A method of treating respiratory disorders which comprises administration by inhalation of an effective amount of a pharmaceutical aerosol formulation which

comprises particulate medicament, a fluorocarbon or hydrogen-containing chlorofluorocarbon propellant and up to 5% w/w based upon propellant of a polar cosolvent, which formulation is substantially free of surfactant.

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## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

PCT/EP 92/02810

International Application No.

**I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER** (If several classification symbols apply, indicate all)<sup>6</sup>

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC  
 Int.Cl. 5 A61K9/00

**II. FIELDS SEARCHED**Minimum Documentation Searched<sup>7</sup>

Classification System	Classification Symbols
Int.Cl. 5	A61K

Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation  
 to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched<sup>8</sup>

**III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT<sup>9</sup>**

Category <sup>10</sup>	Citation of Document, <sup>11</sup> with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages <sup>12</sup>	Relevant to Claim No. <sup>13</sup>
Y	EP,A,0 372 777 (RIKER) 13 June 1990 cited in the application see claims ---	1-16
Y	WO,A,8 604 233 (RIKER) 31 July 1986 see claims see page 4, line 3 - line 10 see example 7 ---	1-16
P,Y	WO,A,9 208 446 (GLAXO) 29 May 1992 see claims ---	1-16
P,Y	EP,A,0 504 112 (CIBA-GEIGY) 16 September 1992 see claims see page 5, line 11 - line 15 -----	1-16

<sup>10</sup> Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

**IV. CERTIFICATION**

Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search

08 MARCH 1993

Date of Mailing of this International Search Report

2.6.93

International Searching Authority

EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE

Signature of Authorized Officer

SCARPONI U.

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# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/EP 92/02810

## Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:  
**ALTHOUGH CLAIM 16 IS DIRECTED TO A METHOD OF TREATMENT OF THE HUMAN BODY BY THERAPY(RULE 39.1(IV)PCT) THE SEARCH HAS BEEN CARRIED OUT ON THE ALLEGED EFFECTS OF THE COMPOSITION.**
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

## Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

**ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT  
ON INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 9202810  
SA 67187

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report.  
The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on  
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

08/03/93

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For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82

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